# Article information:

An Academic Genealogy of Psychometric Society Presidents | Psychometrika
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11336-018-09651-4>

# Article summary:

1. Psychometrics is a scientific discipline concerned with quantitative measurement practices in psychology, education, and the social sciences. It originated from the common factor model developed by Charles Spearman in 1904, which allowed for the measurement of general intelligence or "g". Psychometric research has further developed various modeling techniques such as classical test theory, structural equation modeling, item response theory, and multidimensional scaling.

2. Psychometrics has been used to measure and predict psychological attributes such as personality dimensions, mental abilities, and psychiatric disorders. It has also been applied in practical settings such as college admission tests, job performance assessments, and clinical assessments in psychiatric practice.

3. Despite its prominence in the scientific domain and society at large, little research has been done on the origins and development of psychometrics over time. This article aims to contribute to a better understanding of these issues by providing an academic genealogy of Psychometric Society presidents. An academic genealogy is a genealogical tree that visualizes advisor-student relations and provides an overview of one or more scientific disciplines. The construction of this genealogy can help uncover how psychometrics originated as a scientific discipline and how it has evolved over time.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章是关于心理测量学学会主席的学术家族谱系的研究。文章介绍了心理测量学的起源和发展，并提到了一些相关的研究和应用领域。然后，作者介绍了使用学术家族谱系方法来揭示心理测量学领域的发展历程，并提供了一些具体的数据和图表。

从整体上看，这篇文章对心理测量学领域的发展历程进行了详细而全面的描述，为读者提供了一个清晰的概览。然而，在对待某些问题时，文章可能存在一些偏见和片面报道。

首先，文章没有提及心理测量学领域内存在的争议和批评。尽管作者声称要揭示心理测量学的发展历程，但他们似乎选择性地忽略了一些负面方面。例如，他们没有讨论关于心理测量工具是否真正能够准确地衡量个体特征和能力的争议。这种选择性报道可能导致读者对该领域存在更多问题和挑战感到困惑。

其次，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持其所提出的主张。虽然作者引用了一些参考文献来支持他们的观点，但他们没有提供更多的细节或数据来证明这些主张的有效性。这种缺乏实证支持的情况可能使读者对文章中所提出的结论产生怀疑。

此外，文章没有探讨心理测量学领域发展中存在的潜在风险和问题。尽管作者声称要揭示该领域的发展历程，但他们似乎忽视了一些可能导致误解和滥用的因素。例如，他们没有讨论心理测量工具在不同文化背景下的适用性和公平性问题。这种缺乏全面考虑可能导致读者对该领域存在更多隐患感到担忧。

总体而言，尽管这篇文章提供了一个关于心理测量学发展历程的详细描述，但它可能存在一些偏见和片面报道。为了提高其可信度和客观性，作者应该更全面地考虑并讨论与心理测量学相关的争议、负面方面和潜在风险。

# Topics for further research:

* 心理测量学的争议和批评
* 心理测量工具的准确性和有效性
* 文章中提出的主张的证据支持
* 心理测量学领域的潜在风险和问题
* 心理测量工具在不同文化背景下的适用性和公平性问题
* 文章的客观性和全面性

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